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FARMERS ARE LEARNING TO DIVERSIFY

LANDLORDS IN MANY COUNTIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE ARE URGING CHANGE OF CROPS AS PROFITABLE.

Stillwater, Okla., Nov. 30.—At his desk in Stillwater, W. D. Bentley, director of extension at A. & M. College and state agent in charge of the farm demonstration work of the United States department of agriculture, receives reports from county agents in forty-five counties of the state. These reports, made weekly, reflect accurately the rural mind of Oklahoma. Night riders are not needed to cut the acreage of next year's cotton crop. A stagnant cotton market has done the work. The reports on Mr. Bentley's desk tell the story of a rejuvenation of Oklahoma agriculture.

One thousand acres of alfalfa have been sown this fall in Creek county, according to a report from B. E. Drake, agent, with headquarters at Sapulpa. He looks for much sweet clover and sudan grass to be sown. The wheat acreage in Pittsburg county will be doubled and the cotton acreage will be cut in half, says John White, agent for that county. Diversified crops is the order of the day in that county.

From Atoka comes the news that peanuts are becoming highly popular. A movement is on foot, under direction of J. L. Howe, agent, to obtain a thrasher for this year's crop. A peanut convention was held at Atoka Nov. 14.

Landlords See Mistake. From many counties come the report that the landlords, who, strange-

ly enough, have been an obstacle in the path of diversified crops and live stock farming, are seeing the light. In some counties shortsighted landlords have insisted that their tenants grow cotton almost exclusively, because of the fact that heretofore it has been a quick money crop. In many instances tenant farmers have sought to put in practice the teachings of the state Agricultural and Mechanical college at Stillwater and of the representatives of the United States department of agriculture, but have been held back by the landowners. The result was that the land owner was slowly poisoning the goose that laid the golden egg, for constant cropping of cotton is known to be ruinous to the land. This situation is changing and the tenants on many farms are being encouraged to raise diversified crops and feed live stock. One corporation owning many farms is seeking to convert them into live stock farms on a share basis.

From Coweta, Bascom T. Lawson, agent, reports that in district 23 of his county a large acreage of cotton raised this year because the land owners demanded it. This fall the owners have agreed to other crops, such as corn, alfalfa, peanuts, potatoes, feterita, kafir and cane, and are encouraging their tenants to raise more chickens, hogs and cattle.

One enterprising agent, seeking to get tangible evidence to present to the people of his county of their backward agriculture, obtained figures of imports and exports from the railway companies. The result was astounding, when it is known that Oklahoma is an agricultural state and that this particular county depends principally upon agriculture. The figures showed that in one month, "imports" into the county were as follows: Flour, 9 cars, hay 5 cars, corn 2 cars, mill feed 7 cars, sugar 2 cars, syrups 1 car, canned goods 1 car, and local shipments amounting to 15,000 to 20,000 pounds, mostly packing house products. Against these heavy shipments made into the county were four cars of crossties and one car of cattle shipped outside the county. If Oklahoma had many counties of this kind the state would drop considerably in her ranking among the agricultural states. Figures of this kind appeal to the business men of the towns as much as to the farmers, and it is a safe bet that the county agent will find the bankers and merchants ready to help change the relation of exports and imports.

Diversification Proves Profitable.

Nearly all of these reports breathe optimism, although setting forth unfavorable facts when necessary. Many of them tell of the success of farmers in growing specialties or "side lines." One agent tells of one of his "demonstrators" (farmers who cultivate portions of their ground under the direction of the agent) who sold \$1,500 worth of stuff from fifteen acres planted to corn, cotton, sweet potatoes and melons. Another tells of a farmer who grew 330 bushels of sweet potatoes on less than half an acre of ground, using barnyard manure and scientific methods. Another records the experiences of a farmer who cleared \$1,000 on fifteen acres of cowpeas.

When peanuts, potatoes, cowpeas, alfalfa, corn, wheat, melons, etc., are looked to as important "side lines" to the cotton crop, the cotton-growing farmer would be on the road to better days. No one would advocate a complete elimination of cotton in this state. Cotton will continue to be in many counties, the principal crop. Smaller acreage, bigger production per acre, better quality—these are

SOME RESULTS OF ANTI-FLY CAMPAIGN

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., LISTEN TO RESULTS OF ANTI-FLY CAMPAIGN.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1.—Reporting to the American Public Health association here today some of the returns of last summer's anti-fly campaign in New York City, Philip S. Platt, superintendent of the bureau of public health and hygiene of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, declared that vigorous protection against the fly had proved a factor in reducing sickness among New York's tenement babies.

The general cleanup of a neighborhood, accompanied by a reduction in the number of flies, he said, resulted in one-third as much communicable disease as occurred in a dirty, insanitary, fly-prevalent district. But to determine how great a factor was the fly alone in communicating disease, an intensive campaign was carried out in 1200 tenement homes. Twelve nurses and three supervisors visited each home every five days. Every effort was made to protect the infants from flies. Over a thousand yards of netting were distributed free of cost, the fly killing was also undertaken systematically. The results were definitely indicative of less sickness, but general cleanliness seemed to be more important than simply protecting the infant from flies.

Over three times as much diarrhoea occurred in the poorly protected, dirty homes, as in the well-protected, clean ones, he found.

The goals to be sought by the cotton grower. The farmer who is farsighted enough not to place entire reliance on any one crop, is in a fair way to improve his methods of handling his principal crop. Diversified farming in the cotton crop will mean better cotton. And, incidentally, along with diversified crops should come live stock. A few cows and a few hogs and a few chickens will help fill the family larder when European wars paralyze the cotton market.

The state agricultural and mechanical college, the United States department of agriculture, the railways of Oklahoma, the commercial clubs, etc., are working in harmony for the agricultural advancement of the state. The farmer who wants to make progress will find aid and encouragement on every hand. And eventually, when Mr. Bentley's ambition for a county agricultural agent in every county in the state has been realized, every farmer in Oklahoma will have an agricultural expert at his own door.

PAVING TAX NOTICE.

TO THE PROPERTY OWNERS OF PAVING DISTRICT NO. 1 OF THE CITY OF ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA:

You are hereby notified that the annual installments and interest on Paving District No. 1 of the city of Ardmore, Oklahoma, consisting of Main to Broadway; A street, southwest, from Main to First Ave.; B street, northwest, from Main to Broadway; B street, southwest, from Main to Broadway; A street, northeast, from Main to Broadway; A street, southeast, from Main to First Ave.; A street, northwest, from Main to Broadway; B street, southwest, from Main to First Ave.; C street, northwest, from Main to Broadway; C street, southwest, from Main to First Ave.; Hinkle street from B street, southwest, to A street, southeast, Mill street from First Ave. to Broadway.

Said installment and interest being due and payable January 1, 1915, same to be delinquent on the 14th day of January, 1915, and unless the same shall be promptly paid on or before the 14th day of January, 1915, the same shall bear 18 per cent interest per annum thereafter until paid and will be certified to the county treasurer of Carter county, to be collected as other taxes.

Payments to be made at the office of the city clerk at the city hall. Dated this 1st day of December, 1914. G. H. BRUCE, (Seal) City Clerk.) First Published December 1, 1914.

COMMISSION NAMED TO DEAL WITH STRIKE

WILL SERVE BOTH SIDES IN EFFORT TO GET OPERATORS AND MINERS TO AGREE ON SETTLEMENT OF PRESENT STRIKE.

Washington, Nov. 30.—President Wilson tonight announced the appointment of Seth Low of New York, Chas. W. Mills of Philadelphia and Patrick Gilday of Clearfield, Pa., as a commission through which future differences between operators and miners involved in the present Colorado coal strike may be settled.

The commission, officials explained, was not appointed to deal with the existing differences which have caused rioting and bloodshed in Colorado. Hywel Davies and W. R. Fairley, the conciliators who have been attempting to settle the strike for several months, will continue in their efforts to have the operators and miners agree on a settlement of the present strike.

In a statement announcing the appointment of the commission, the President expressed "the very earnest and sincere hope that the parties may see it not merely to be their own best interest, but also a duty which they owe to the communities they serve and to the nation itself, to make use of this instrumentality of peace and render a strike of the kind which has threatened the order and prosperity of the great state of Colorado a thing of the past."

Proposed Some Time Ago.

The appointment of such a commission as contemplated in the plan for temporary settlement of the strike which the President proposed several months ago, and which was accepted by the miners but rejected by the operators. One of the chief objections of the operators to the plan was the naming of the commission.

The President announced in his statement that the commission will place itself "at the service alike of the miners and the operators of the mines of Colorado in case controversy between them should in the future develop circumstances which would render mediation the obvious way of peace and just settlement."

Mr. Wilson added that "merely to withdraw the federal troops and leave the situation to clear and settle itself would seem to me to be doing something less than my duty after all that has occurred."

Asked to Withdraw Troops.

He has been asked by Governor Ammons of Colorado to withdraw the troops from some of the districts and will discuss the question with Secretary Garrison of the war department this week.

The original basis of agreement offered by the President included the establishment of a three years' truce subject to the enforcement of the mining and labor laws of Colorado, the return to work of miners who had not been convicted of law violations; the prohibition of intimidation of union or non-union men, and the appointment of a grievance committee by the employees. It provided that in cases where the officers of the company and the grievance committees could not settle differences, a commission of three men named by the President should step in and act as the final referee of all disputes.

President Wilson's statement explaining the naming of the commission recalls the disorders between the Colorado miners and operators; which led to the sending of federal troops into the strike zone and continues in part:

"After long waiting, and the disap-

pointment of many hopes of accommodation, I ventured, after taking counsel with representatives of the government who had been on the field and made themselves thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances of the case, to propose a plan of temporary settlement pending agreements on such terms and arrangements as might be made the basis for permanently satisfactory relations between the mine operators and their employees. The plan seemed to me obviously fair and sensible. The striking miners promptly accepted it; but the mine operators rejected it, saying in response to my earnest appeal that they objected to its most essential features, namely, the proposed arrangements by which the miners might state their grievances through a committee and by which differences might be settled by reference to a commission appointed by the President of the United States. I think the country regretted their decision and was disappointed they should have taken so uncompromising a position. I have waited and hoped for a change in their attitude but now fear there will be none. And yet I do not feel that I am at liberty to do nothing in the presence of circumstances so serious and distressing.

Meet Future Troubles.

"I have therefore determined to appoint the commission contemplated in the plan of temporary settlement notwithstanding the rejection of that plan by the mine operators and thus at least to create the instrumentality by which like troubles and disputes may be amicably and honorably settled in the near future, in the hope, the very earnest and sincere hope that both parties may see it to be not merely to their own best interest, but also a duty which they owe to the communities they serve and to the nation itself, to make use of this instrumentality of peace and render strife of the kind which has threatened the order and prosperity of the great state of Colorado a thing of the past, impossible of repetition so long as everything is done in good temper, and with the genuine purpose to do justice and observe every public as well as every private obligation."

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2:30 7:00 Ardmore	11:35 6:45
2:35 7:04 W. Ardmore	11:30 6:40
3:15 7:30 Lone Grove	10:50 6:15
4:05 8:05 Wilson	10:10 5:45
4:45 8:40 Ringling	9:20 5:10
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